



ACEA

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**OVERVIEW OF TAX INCENTIVES FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN THE EU**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>TAX INCENTIVES</b>
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	<p>A fuel consumption tax (Normverbrauchsabsage or NoVA) is levied upon the first registration of a passenger car. It is calculated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <u>Petrol cars</u>: 2% of the purchase price x (fuel consumption in litres – 3 litres)</li><li>- <u>Diesel cars</u>: 2% of the purchase price x (fuel consumption in litres – 2 litres)</li></ul> <p>Under a bonus-malus system, cars emitting less than 120g/km receive a maximum bonus of €300.</p> <p>Alternative fuel vehicles including hybrid electric vehicles attract an additional bonus of maximum €500. This bonus regime is valid from 1 July 2008 until 31 August 2012. Electric vehicles are exempt from the fuel consumption tax and from the monthly vehicle tax.</p> <p>The Austrian automobile club ÖAMTC publishes the incentives granted by local authorities on its website (<a href="http://www.oeamtc.at/elektrofahrzeuge">www.oeamtc.at/elektrofahrzeuge</a>).</p>
<b>BELGIUM</b>	<p>Purchasers of electric cars receive a personal income tax reduction of 30% of the purchase price (with a maximum of €9,000).</p>
<b>CYPRUS</b>	<p>A premium of €700 is granted for the purchase of an electric car (maximum 7 cars per company/person).</p>

<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	Electric, hybrid and other alternative fuel vehicles are exempt from the road tax (this tax applies to cars used for business purposes only).
<b>DENMARK</b>	<p>Electric vehicles weighing less than 2,000 kg are exempt from the registration tax. This exemption does not apply to hybrid vehicles.</p> <p>The registration tax is based on the price of the vehicle. It is calculated as follows: (105% x vehicle price up to DKK 79,000) + (180% x vehicle price above DKK 79,000).</p>
<b>GERMANY</b>	Electric vehicles are exempt from the annual circulation tax for a period of five years from the date of their first registration. Subsequently, they will pay a tax amounting to €11.25 (up to 2,000 kg), €12.02 (up to 3,000 kg) or €12.78 (up to 3,500 kg) per 200 kg of weight or part thereof.
<b>SPAIN</b>	<p>Various regional governments grant tax incentives for the purchase of alternative fuel vehicles including electric and hybrid vehicles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aragon, Asturias, Baleares, Madrid, Navarra, Valencia, Castilla la Mancha, Murcia, Castilla y León: €2,000 for hybrids, €6,000 for electric vehicles</li> <li>- Andalucia: up to 70% of the investment</li> </ul>
<b>FRANCE</b>	<p>Under a bonus-malus system, a premium is granted for the purchase of a new car when its CO2 emissions are 125 g/km or less. The maximum premium is €5,000 for vehicles emitting 60 g/km or less. This incentive will remain in place until 2012. For such vehicles, the amount of the incentive cannot exceed 20% of the vehicle purchase price including VAT, increased with the cost of the battery if this is rented.</p> <p>Hybrid vehicles emitting 135 g/km or less receive an incentive of €2,000.</p>
<b>GREECE</b>	<p>Electric and hybrid vehicles are exempt from the registration tax.</p> <p>If their engine capacity is 1929 cc or less, they are also totally exempt from the annual circulation tax. Above 1929 cc, the exemption is limited to 50%.</p>

<b>IRELAND</b>	Electric and hybrid vehicles benefit from a reduction of maximum €2,500 of the registration tax. This benefit is valid from 1 July 2008 until 31 December 2010.
<b>THE NETHERLANDS</b>	Hybrid vehicles with an energy efficiency label A benefit from a maximum reduction of €6,400 of the registration tax. For hybrid vehicles with a B label, the maximum bonus is €3,200. These incentives will remain in place until 1 July 2010. The registration tax is based on price and CO2 emissions.
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	Electric vehicles are totally exempt from the registration tax. Hybrid vehicles benefit from a 50% reduction of the registration tax. This registration tax is based on engine capacity and CO2 emissions.
<b>ROMANIA</b>	Electric and hybrid cars are exempt from the special pollution tax (registration tax). This tax is based on CO 2 emissions, cylinder capacity and compliance with Euro emission standards.
<b>SWEDEN</b>	<p>Hybrid vehicles with CO 2 emissions of 120 g/km or less and electric cars with an energy consumption of 37 kwh per 100 km or less are exempt from the annual circulation tax for a period of five years from the date of their first registration.</p> <p>For electric and hybrid vehicles, the taxable value of the car for the purposes of company car taxation is reduced by 40% compared with the corresponding or comparable petrol or diesel car. The maximum reduction of the taxable value is SEK 16,000 per year.</p>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	<p>Electric vehicles are exempt from the annual circulation tax. This tax is based on CO2 emissions and all vehicles with emissions below 100 g/km are exempt from it.</p> <p>As from 1 April 2010, electric cars receive a five-year exemption from company car tax and electric vans a five-year exemption from the van benefit charge (£ 3,000).</p> <p>As from 2011, purchasers of electric vehicles (including plug-in hybrids) will receive a discount of 25% of the vehicle's list price up to a maximum of £ 5,000. The government has set aside £ 230m for this incentive programme.</p>